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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

Says an Eastern correspondent:

A full grown rabbit hid itself away in the copse of a fence, which separated two fields near the centre, and a most exposed portion of the battle ground. Rabbits are wont to spend the day almost noiselessly, and in seeming dreary meditation. This one could have had but little thought—if rabbits think—when choosing its place of retreat at early dawn, that, ere it was eventide, there would be such an unwonted and ruthless disturbance.

During all the preparations for battle made around its lair during the forenoon it remained quiet. Early, however, in the afternoon, when the rage of battle had fairly begun, and shot and shell were falling thick and fast in all directions, a shell chanced to burst so near Mr. Rabbit's hiding place that he evidently considered it unsafe to tarry longer. So, frightened almost to death, out he springs into the open field and ran hither and thither with the vain hope of finding a safe retreat. Whichever way it ran cannons were thundering out their smoke and fire, regiments of men were advancing or changing position, horses galloping here and there, shells bursting, and solid shot tearing up the ground. Sometimes it would squat down and lie perfectly still, when some new and sudden danger would again start it into motion.—Once more it would stop and raise itself as high as possible on its hind legs and look all around for some place of possible retreat.

At length a part of the field seemed open, which was in the direction oppoite from where the battle raged most fiercely.—Thither it accordingly ran with all its remaining speed. Unobserved by it, however, a regiment was in that direction, held in reserve, and, like Wellington's at Waterloo, was lying flat on the ground, in order to escape the flying bullets. Ere the rabbit seemed aware, it had jumped into the midst of the men. It could go no further, but presently nestled down beside a soldier and tried to hide itself under his arms. As the man spread the skirt of his coat over the trembling fugitive, in order to insure it all the protection in his power to bestow, he, no doubt, feelingly remembered how much he himself then needed some higher protection, under the shadow of whose arm might be hidden his own defenceless head from the fast multiplying missiles of death scattered in all directions.

It was not long, however, before the regiment was ordered up and forward. From the protection and safety granted, the timid creature evidently acquired confidence in man—as the boys are wont to say, "had been tamed." As the regiment moved forward to the front of the battle, it hopped along, tame, seemingly as a kitten, close at the feet of the soldier who had bestowed the needed protection. Wherever the regiment went, during the remaining part of that bloody day and terrible battle, the rabbit kept close beside its new friend. When night came on, and the rage of battle had ceased, it finally unmolested and quietly hopped away, in order to find some old and familiar haunts.

Confederate Courts.—The Charlotte Democrat publishes the following for the information of al linterested in the Confederate Courts.

The Fall Term of the Confederate Courts will be held as follows:

For the Albemarle District, at Rocky Mount on the third Monday in November next.

For the Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on the fourth Monday in November next.

For the Cape Fear district, at Salisbury, on the 1st Monday in December next.

The Receivers under the Sequestration Act will fill accounts in the Clerk's offices of the Districts wherein they reside, of every matter which has passed sequestration on or before 15th of November next, and the day of holding the next terms in the several Districts is hereby appointed to pass upon said accounts.

ASA BIGGS, Judge.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY PEACE.

We publish this morning an interesting communication upon the prospects of an early peace, written at our request, by an eminent and highly educated gentleman lately from the United States.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

GENTLEMEN—At your request, I will state briefly my conclusions, from the information I posses, as to the chances of an early termination of the war. My belief is that the war will be either terminated in a few months or be indefinitely prolonged. Of these two results, my opinion is that the chances are greatly in favor of the former.

The first consideration inclining my mind to the conclusion I have stated, is the results that I am convinced have flowed from the battles in Virginia and Maryland in the campaign now progressing, from the battle of William's burg down to the present time, inclusive. Notwithstanding what is asserted in official despatches, and alleged by army correspondents and editorials of newspapers, my information satisfies me that the Confederate arms have met with no defeat thus far in this campaign, and that the truth of this statement is well known to the Federal officers and soldiers participating in these various battles. It is not only known to and appreciated by them, but it is fully and frankly acknowledged, by very many of them. The battle of Antietam, or Sharpsburg, was to the Federal forces the most terrible defeat of the war; and such, I am satisfied, is the general estimate of it by the Northern public, and such it is admitted to have been by numberless Federal officers and soldiers who participated in it. The bloody results of these battle fields have produced, (I think) as they well might have done, effects favorable to an early termination of the war. My observation and information satisfy me that a large majority of the Northern officers and soldiers desire peace and wish that the war were now terminated. The spirit of resentment is, I think, visibly abated, on both sides. The Northern soldiers are obviously less denunciatory of the South and Southern men. The declaration that they are tired of the war and earnestly desire it to cease is frequently and every where heard. The proclamation of President Lincoln for the emancipation of the slaves, though not openly condemned by the army, is greatly disapproved by many and is openly, freely and bitterly denounced by prominent men and leading newspapers of the North—a proceeding that would not have been tolerated six weeks ago, but have caused the arrest of the individuals and the suppression of the newspaper. Denunciations of a war conducted to secure the emancipation of slaves are unreserved and constantly to be heard. There seems to be a conviction resting upon the minds of a large portion of the North, both army and civilians, that enough has been done in those battles fully to vindicate the courage of both sides, and that blood enough has been spilled, and suffering and misery enough have been experienced and caused to appease even the Moloch of Carnage himself. The conviction, I am satisfied, has, by the results of these battles, been forced upon their minds, that while they may be able with the immensely superior numbers they can bring into the field, to overrun, lay waste and destroy our country, and to renew the sickening scenes of death, carnage and misery, presented in the deadly conflicts between brethren of the late battle fields; yet, that they cannot subdue the South; that the Union as it was can never be restored; that the acknowledged and alleged unwilling surrender of Mr. Lincoln of the Government of the United States, into the hands of the Abolitionists, suppresses the last lingering hope of a restoration of the Union, even on the part of those who sustained his Administration under the honest belief that he was endeavoring in good faith to accomplish that end.

A majority at the North, certainly a majority of its officers and soldiers, are convinced that even if they were able to subdue the South, (and without which they have no idea that the power of the Federal Government can ever be established over any considerable portion of the Confederacy) the accomplishment of this result would be accompanied with the utter destruction of the cotton, sugar and tobacco crops and of the market of the South, that source and those elements of incalculable wealth to the North in the past. Truly "a barren sceptre in their gripe;" the fruit "turned to ashes upon their lips." These facts, which I verily believe do exist, satisfy my mind that the tendency of things is to a termination of the war. That a conviction is becoming general in the North that the restoration of the Union—that is to say, the re-establishment of the Union as it existed under the Constitution of the United States—is impossible and utterly hopeless; that in point of fact the Constitution of the United States itself no longer exists. Indeed, I have heard it remarked very recently that it is rarely referred to; that it is the *government*, and not the Constitution, that is now the subject of reference, and the upholding and supporting it in whatsoever it may think fit to do is made the test of political fidelity and orthodoxy.

The next consideration supporting the conclusion I have stated is the condition of financial affairs in the North.

That the North is in a great monetary crisis and that a financial crash is impending and likely speedily to occur, seems to be a settled conviction both here and in Europe. My information is and I think reliable, that Wall Street, contrary to its former status, is now for peace.

Capitalists advocate, it is said, a termination of the war. It is certain they have upheld the government financially; and that without their aid the war could not have been prosecuted. They have heretofore insisted upon a prosecution of the war, believing it would be productive of a restoration of the Union—a result which, accomplished speedily, might assure to them the advances they had made and were making to the government. They see that this cherished result can never be accomplished, and that the constitution of this war but increases the public debt thereby impairing the security for their advances, and hence they advocate peace. The foreign journals, in view of the daily feverish and fluctuating state of the money market, the constant and permanent increase in the value of gold, and consequent decrease in the value of paper money; the issuing by the government of millions upon millions of paper money, until it threatens in amount to equal nearly the indebtedness of the government; the increased and constantly increasing amount of imports, with no exports to pay for them, and the unexampled rate of foreign exchange, confidently predict the crash to which I have alluded, and assert that its occurrence will deprive the Federal Government of the capacity longer to wage the pending war. A domestic debt may be dealt with without gold, but a foreign debt must be paid in that medium—an advantage the Confederate Government in this instance possesses over her adversary. "*Sweet are the uses of adversity.*"

These considerations, thus briefly stated of themselves, tend very strongly to support the correctness of the opinion I have given you.—But there is another which leads me more strongly to believe that the war can not be long continued. I might have added to what I have already suggested the fact that there is an abiding confidence, on the part of many of the Northern soldiers, that there will be no fighting between the armies of Lee and McClellan, and a correspondent desire that there shall be no more. A young Confederate Captain, just arrived from Gen. Lee's headquarters, informs me that the whole of McClellan's army, with the exception of some few troops stationed at and about Harper's Ferry, yet occupy the position in Maryland, assumed shortly after the battle of Sharpsburg, and no purpose is manifested to advance into Virginia. He says that conversations frequently occur between the troops on opposite sides of the river, and that the Federal troops constantly announce to the Confederates that they have no expectation of any more fighting between the two armies.

But the consideration to which I have above alluded is the state of political feeling that is known to exist in the North between the so called radical or abolition party and the conservative or old Democratic party, with its allies. It is known that a war is now in progress between these parties, which for bitterness and rancor is unexampled in the history of party conflicts, in this country; it is waged on either side avowedly for political extermination. If the conservatives succeed in this struggle, and get the control of the Government, the purpose is already announced "*to crush out the radicals;*" or, in the polite phraseology of the day, not to leave a grease spot of them—and no doubt similar kind and admirable sentiments are entertained (if not expressed,) on their part towards the conservatives.

Every effort was made prior to the nomination of candidates, to accommodate the difficulties between them, and produce concert of action in the prosecution of the war, but without success. The conservatives insist upon conducting the war only in the exercise of powers authorized by the Constitution of the United States. The radicals insist upon conducting it in the exercise of any powers that will accomplish the end in view—the suppression of the revolution; that the Constitution shall be unheeded and inoperative until that result is accomplished. When the nominations in New York were first made the "Herald" announced that Seymour, the candidate of the conservatives for Governor, would be elected by an overwhelming majority over Wadsworth, the candidate of the radicals. In the issue of that paper of the 4th, it is suggested that Seymour may be defeated by the use of the superior financial means of the radicals, and the exercise of the powers which the late surrender of the government into their hands by President Lincoln, and the late order from the War Department providing for the appointment of Provost Marshals in the so-called loyal States, puts at their command. This order unquestionably provides the powers for the establishment of an unmitigated military despotism. The "Herald" of the 4th, alleges that the success of Wadsworth in the coming election will be the signal for the establishing in the State of New York, over the conservatives, of this despotism in all its rigor—and predicts that in a short time after such success, there will be scarcely a prominent man of the conservate party in the State, out of prison. This state of things is confidently anticipated by numbers, and there is a firm and wide-spread determination forcibly to resist the first effort to establish it. In view of all the circumstances that surround the case I cannot see how a conflict can be avoided. This is the decided opinion of many intelligent men, well informed upon the subject, with whom I have conversed. An intelligent gentleman, who travelled through the State of New York when the meetings were being had preparatory to the nominations, informed me that the conservative party had a wide-spread organization, determined forcibly to resist the first arrest aimed at the freedom of speech and of the press. The bitterness and animosity existing between the parties is daily increasing in intensity; and this state of things alone, without a conflict, must obstruct seriously, if not absolutely defeat any efficient prosecution of war. If the conflict of arms occur, the war between the North and South is ended. The Confederacy is accomplished. These are the views and considerations, imperfectly expressed, which have led my mind to the conclusion I have expressed to you.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF THE YELLOW FEVER.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

Symptoms of this fever, on its first appearance, are: Slight head ache and pain striking down the back of the neck and into the spine, attended with much stretching and yawning of the patient; the eyes becoming blurred and inflamed, the pulse increasing as the disease progresses.

Remedy—On the appearance of any of the above symptoms, take a table spoonful of common salt with water sufficient to dissolve the same, then combine with the salt thus dissolved double the quantity of an ordinary dose of castor oil, and swallow it down without delay. Immediately give the patient a *hot* foot bath, with a handful of common salt and one eighth of a pound of mustard in it. Throw a blanket over him and let him remain in the bath for 15 minutes. Then take him out and wrap him up in blankets, without wiping him, and lay him in a well covered bed and ventilated room. Then apply mustard plasters to the abdomen, calves of the legs and soles of the feet.

If the above dose of castor oil and salt does not operate in one hour, then give an injection, composed of warm soap suds, molasses and any kind of oil, with a wine-glass full of spirits of turpentine in it.

The bowels should be kept gently open with small doses of castor oil.

If the patient should suffer with severe headache, or be flighty in the mind, cup him freely on the back of the neck or temples.

The mustard plasters before mentioned should be continually applied until the fever is broken.

DRINKS.—Cream of tartar water, lemonade, barley water made from the rough barley, and toast water. Not a particle of food of any description should be given the patient until he is entirely free of the fever, which will be the 7th, 9th or 11th day. In the interim, you may give him a tea-spoonful of arrow-root or sage.

After the fever is broken, much caution should be observed in the diet, lest a relapse might ensue, which may prove fatal. Give no solid food. Take a chicken and boil it well down to a broth, and give the broth to the patient—but none of the meat. Also, repeat the hot foot-baths of salt and mustard, above mentioned, three or four times a day, until the fever is arrested.

If castor-oil cannot be obtained, give large doses of calomel and quinine, say from 40 to 60 grains.

I have used the above remedy with marked success in most of the ports on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, on the coasts of Brazil and Africa; but more especially when in command of the United States transport ship "America," during the Mexican war, when most of my crew were down with the fever. And in the fearful epidemic of this disease in Norfolk in 1855, when this remedy was applied, it proved most successful.

JONAS. P. LEVY.

ADDRESS OF THE CONVENTION OF YANKEE GOVERNORS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.

The following is the address to the President of the United States, adopted at a meeting of Governors of the loyal States, held to take measures for the more active support of the government, at Altoons, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of September, 1862;

After nearly one year and a half spent in contest with an armed and gigantic rebellion against the national government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the loyal States and people continue and must always remain as they were at its origin, namely: to restore and perpetuate the authority of this government and the life of the nation. No matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity, nevertheless this work of restoring the republic, preserving the institutions of democratic liberty and justifying the hopes and toils of our fathers, shall not fail to be performed. And we pledge, without hesitation, to the President of the United States, the most loyal and cordial support, hereafter as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office.

We recognize in him the Chief Executive Magistrate of the nation, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the U. S., their responsible and constitutional head, whose rightful authority and power, as well as the constitutional powers of Congress, must be rigorously and religiously guarded and preserved, as the condition on which alone our form of government and the constitutional rights and liberties of the people themselves can be saved from the wreck of anarchy or from the gulf of despotism.

In submission to the laws which may have been or which may be duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President—co operation always in our own spheres with the national government—we mean to continue in the most rigorous exercise of all our lawful and proper powers, contending against treason, rebellion and the public enemies; and whether in public life or in private station, supporting the arms of the Union until its cause shall conquer—until final victory shall perch upon its standard, or the rebel foe shall yield a dutiful, rightful and unconditional submission. And impressed with the conviction that our army of reserve ought, until the war shall end, to be constantly kept on foot, to be raised, armed, equipped and trained at home, and ready for emergencies, we respectfully ask the President to call for such a force of volunteers for one year's service, of not less than 100,000 in the aggregate, the quota of each State to be raised after it shall have filled its quotas of the requisitions already made, both for volunteers and for militia. We believe that this would be a measure of military prudence, while it would greatly promote the military education of the people.

We hail with heartfelt gratitude and encouraged hope the proclamation of the President, issued on the 23d instant, declaring emancipated from their bondage, all persons held to service or labor as slaves in the Rebel States, whose rebellion shall last until the first day of January now next ensuing.

The right of any persons to retain authority to compel any portion of the subjects of the national government to rebel against it, or to maintain its enemies, implies in those who are allowed possession of such authority the right to rebel themselves; and, therefore, the right to establish martial law or military government in a State or Territory in rebellion implies the right and the duty of the government to liberate the minds of all men living therein by appropriate proclamations and assurances of protection, in order that all who are capable, intellectually and morally, of loyalty and obedience, may not be forced into treason as the unwilling tools of rebellious traitors. To have continued indefinitely the most efficient cause, support and stay of the rebellion, would have been in our judgement, unjust to the loyal people whose treasure and lives are made a willing sacrifice on the altar of patriotism—would have discriminated against the wife who is compelled to surrender her husband, against the parent who is to surrender his child to the hardships of the camp and the perils of battle, in favor of Rebel masters permitted to retain their slaves. It would have been a final decision alike against humanity and justice, the rights and dignity of the government, and against sound and wise national policy.—The decision of the President strikes at the root of the rebellion, and will lend new vigor to the efforts, and new life and hope to the hearts of the people.

Cordially tendering to the President our respectful assurances of personal and official confidence, we trust and believe that the policy now inaugurated will be crowned with success, will give speedy and triumphant victories over our enemies, and secure to this nation and this people the blessing and favor of Almighty God. We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallen, and those who may yet give their lives to their country, will not have been shed in vain. The splendid valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their manly patriotism and their devotion to duty, demand from us and from all their countrymen the homage of the sincerest gratitude and pledge of our constant reinforcement and support.

A just regard for these brave men, whom we have contributed to place in the field, and for the importance of the duties which may lawfully pertain to us hereafter, has called us into a friendly Conference.

And now presenting to our national Chief Magistrate this conclusion of our deliberations, we devote ourselves to our country's service, and we will surround the President with our constant support, trusting that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal States and people will always assure him that he will be constantly maintained in pursuing with the utmost vigor this war for the preservation of the national life and the hopes of humanity.

A. G. CURTIN,
JOHN A. ANDREW,
RICHARD YATES,
ISRAEL WASHBURNE, Jr.,
EDWARD SOLOMON,
O. P. MORTON,
By D. G. ROSE, his representative,
WM. SPRAGUE,
F. H. PIERPOINT,
DAVID TODD,
N. S. BERRY,
AUSTIN BLAIR.

YANKEE NOTIONS ABOUT THE GENERALSHIP OF STONEWALL JACKSOM.

The following review of Confederate strategy in general, and of that of Stonewall Jackson in particular, taken from the Washington correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*, cannot fail to interest our readers:

The country must by this time fully realize the situation in this quarter, and the knowledge of the radical changes which have so suddenly taken place cannot but administer a heavy shock to the public pulse. A little more than 2 short months ago we were beseiging the capital of the rebels with our best army, under our best Generals; now the enemy have again invested Washington.

On the 29th of June, Jackson turned McClellan's right, and forced him back from the suburbs of Richmond, in 7 days of bloody battles; on the 20th of August he turns Pope's right, and in five days fighting hurls him on the fortifications of Washington. Thus, in two short months, the tide of battle has rolled backward 160 miles, and the position of the combatants completely reversed.

The operations of "Stonewall Jackson"—for he does the fighting—has no paralell in modern history. It will be remembered he occupied the position of "Professor" in the Virginia Military Institute for years before the war commenced, where he taught the young F. F. V.'s the science of war and fitted them for the command of their legions now in the field. There he was evidently the "right man in the right place." When the war began he was commisioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and had command of a brigade in the battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861, where he distinguished himself by his unflinching valor and cool control of his forces. In that engagement, Gen. Bee's S. C. troops wavered when he rallied them by exclaiming—"Look at Jackson's men; they stand like a stone wall." And Beauregard afterwards, using the same expression in describing their conduct in his official report, Jackson was dubbed his present title from that time. During the fall and winter following he was placed in command of the small "army of observation, which held the upper valley of the Shenandoah," and the country round about Staunton. It was intended that he should remain quite inactive, to watch the enemy and to wait for him; but he soon commenced manouvering on his own responsibility and [illegible] evidences of the stuff that makes good Generals.

The higher military authority at Richmond discovered early in the spring that he was disposed towards such extensive operations with his small command that he might get himself into trouble—in fact, astounded at the boldness he displayed, they began to draw the official reign on him; but Jackson crustily replied —"Send me more men and less orders, or more orders and less men." From that day they trusted him. He pitched on Shields at Winchester, but failed, only because Banks's corps had not advanced as far south at the time as he supposed, and returning, reinforced Shields at the end of the first day's fight.—During the night he drew off and retreated up the valley.

In less than thirty days he dashed at Fremont's advance, west of Staunton, and driving it back, wheeled his army, swept down the valley and drove Banks across the Potomac.—Returning to the upper valley, he manœuvred around for three weeks—in the meantime dealing Fremont a heavy blow at Cross Keys and thrashing Shields in the Luray valley—and, then suddenly swept down the Virginia Central Railroad, via Gordonsville, on McClellan's right, before Richmond. The part he played in winding up our campaign on the Peninsula is well known. Almost before the smoke had lifted from the bloody field of the Chickahominy, we hear of him again on his old stamping ground above Gordonsville. Cedar Mountain was fought and won from Pope before he knew his campaign was opened. Jackson fell back, but only to flank him on the right. Pope retired from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock, but Jackson swung still further round to the North and outflanked him again. Yet again he gave up the Rappahannock and fell back south of Warrenton, and, for the third time, Jackson outflanked him through Throughfare Gap, and at last got in his rear. Pope now had to fight, and he did fight well; but victory perched upon Jackson's banner, and our armies rested on the Potomac.

LATE FROM NEW ORLEANS—NORTHERN ACCOUNT OF TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The New York papers have advices from New Orleans to the 23d ult. Gen. Sherman had command of all the Federal troops at Carrolton, six miles from the city. The gunboats were also lying here. A letter says:

The great excitement now in our city—we must always have a great excitement, you know, in these times—is that which is incident to the days for "taking the oath." It came hard, and was postponed by thousands until the last moment; but *cunctators* are making up for lost time, I can assure you. The Provost Marshal has been obliged to open a large number of subordinate offices, at which those who, at length, have made up their minds that it is better to come into the arrangement, can be accommodated; and, to-day, the last day of grace save one, has witnessed a scene that no pen can adequately describe. The City Hall and the Custom House, the headquarters of all the military authorities, have been literally besieged throughout the day, and will continue so to be during the whole of to-morrow, by persons, male and female, white and black, high and low, rich and poor, native and foreign, naturalized and unnaturalized, desirous in the language of that inevitable "sixth section" of returning to their allegiance." As the Delta this afternoon truly says, "the bench and the bar, physicians, gentlemen of property and leisure, and ladies of the highest circles of respectability, have freely subscribed to that document."

General Butler has caused it to be distinctly understood that the law is to be carried into execution to the very last letter. There is a great deal of property in this city that stands in danger of the stringent requisitions of the act, and as it now begins to look, even in the eyes of the most credulous and hopeful, as if the outlying bands of the guerrillas will not be able to retake New Orleans before to-morrow night, the property owners have come to the sagacious conclusion that it is upon the whole the safest plan to succumb to the necessity they cannot easily, or, indeed at all evade.

Nearly two regiments have been raised among the Creoles, and the regiments brought here have been recruited, and this is proof that we have friends here, notwithstanding the denial of Union men in the South. There would be more of them if the Government could make their rights more secure.

The losses in property and the sufferings are numerous. For example, the Soules, before the war, had an income of $30,000 a year, and this is now reduced to a mere living on plain pork and flour.

TO SAVE PORK.—Mr. J. H. Traylor gives, through the Columbus Enquirer, the following recipe for saving pork in an economical manner. He says several gentlemen have successfully practiced it the past year in Harris county:

To five gallons of water add seven pounds of salt, one pint of syrup, and one teaspoonful of pounded saltpetre. After the pork is cooled in the usual way, pack in barrels and cover with the above mixture; let it remain four or five weeks, and hang and smoke in the usual manner.

Thus twenty pounds of salt are made to save one thousand pounds of pork.

ELOQUENT AND SOUL-STIRRING APPEAL.

The attention of our readers is invited to the eloquent and soul-stirring appeal of Gov. Vance to the people of the State, which we publish below. We could add nothing to what is so well said by the Governor. That this appeal will be responded to we have no doubt. Now is the time to afford that relief so much needed by our suffering troops:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

After the most strenuous exertions on the part of its officers, the State finds it impossible to clothe and shoe our soldiers without again appealing to that overflowing fountain of generous charity—the private contributions of our people. The rigors of winter are approaching, our soldiers are already suffering, and must suffer more if our sympathies are not practical and active. The Quarter Master's Department is laboring faithfully to provide for them, but, owing to speculation and extortion, will fall short. The deficiency must be supplied by the people. We shall have an active winter campaign, and how can our troops, if ragged, cold and bare-foot, contend with the splendidly equipped columns of the enemy?

The articles most needed, and which the State finds it most difficult to supply, are shoes, socks and blankets, though drawers, shirts and pants would be gladly received. If every farmer who has hides tanning would agree to spare one pair of shoes, and if every mother in North Carolina would knit one strong pair of either thick cotton or woolen socks for the army, they would be abundantly supplied. A great lot of blankets also might yet be spared from private use, and thousands could be made from the carpets upon our parlor floors. With good warm houses and cotton bed clothing, we can certainly get through the winter much better than the soldiers can with all the blankets we can give them.

The Colonels of the Militia Regiments throughout the State are hereby appointed agents for the purchase and collection of all such articles as can be spared by our people, who, through their respective Captains, are ordered immediately to canvass every county and visit every citizen in their beats for this purpose. A liberal price will be paid for everything where the owner feels that he or she is not able to donate it; and active agents will immediately forward them to our suffering regiments. Expenses will be allowed the officers engaged in this duty, and transportation furnished the Colonels or their agents to bring the articles to Raleigh.

And now my countrymen and women, if you have any thing to spare for the soldier, in his name I appeal to you for it. Do not let the speculator have it, though he offer you enormous prices; spurn him from your door and say to him, that our brave defenders have need for it and shall have it without passing through his greedy fingers. Do not place yourselves among the extortioners—they are the vilest and most cowardly of all our country's enemies, and when this war is ended and people come to view the matter in its proper light you will find that the most detested tories are more respected than they. When they tempt you with higher prices than the State offers, just think for a moment of the soldier and what he is doing for you. Remember when you sit down by the bright and glowing fire, that the soldier is sitting upon the cold earth; that in the wind which is whistling so fearfully over your roof, only making you feel the more comfortable because it harms you not, he is shivering in darkness on the dangerous out-post, or shuddering through the dreary hours of his watch. Remember that when you come forth in the morning well fed and warmly clad, leading your families toward the spot where the blessed music of the Sabbath-bells tells you of the peaceful worship of the God of Peace, the soldier is going forth at the same moment, perhaps, half fed, after a night of shivering and suffering to where the roar of artillery and shout of battle announce that he is to die, that your peace and safety may be preserved. Oh, remember these things generous and patriotic people of North Carolina, and give freely of your perishable goods to those who are giving all that mortal man can give for your safety and your rights.

Z. B. VANCE.

Raleigh, October 15, 1862.

For the Standard.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR OUR SICK AND WOUNDED.

The condition of our sick and wounded soldiers is *most* distressing. Thousands are daily forwarded from the army in a state of *utter* destitution—naked, hungry, mutilated and suffering. Something must be done for the relief of these brave but unfortunate men—these noble patriots who have sacrificed so much to uphold the honor of North Carolina. To *every true and loyal son and daughter* of the State, I appeal, then, in behalf of these bleeding, hungry and dying heroes, urging them in the name of religion, humanity, patriotism and every ennobling sentiment of their natures, to contribute of their abundance or of their poverty—the rich man's offering, or the widow's mite—*something, at least*, for the benefit of this suffering but most gallant army of martyrs.

All donations should be forwarded to the North Carolina Depot, either at Raleigh or Richmond, to the care of the undersigned.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surg. Gen. of N. C.

STAUNTON, VA, Oct. 10, 1862.

☞ The press of this State will please copy the above appeals

LT. COL. FULTON OF STOKES.

The Raleigh Standard is permitted to publish the following interesting letter from Brig. Gen. Trimble, to the father of the lamented Lt. Col. Fulton, of this State, who fell recently gallantly bearing the flag of his regiment.

FRONT ROYAL, VA, Oct. 1, 1862.

Samuel Fulton, Stokes County, N. C.:

Dear Sir:

The names of those who nobly die for their country have ever lived in a people's grateful memory. He who falls in battle inscribes his name upon the records of his country's glory in characters which can never perish while freedom lives.

Such a man was Lieut. Colonel Fulton, of North Carolina. At an early period he entered the army, and joined the 21st N. C. Regt., in which by promotion, he had obtained the rank of Lt. Col.

His regiment was attached to the brigade commanded by me, and brought into every action which took place in Northern Virginia, from the battle of Winchester on the 28th of May, to that of Manassas on the 28th of August—including all the actions near Richmond—that is to say, in all Jackson's battles. I, therefore, who knew him well, can speak from personal knowledge of his merits.

He mingled in a remarkable degree, kindness and civility with discipline and military [illegible]. He was the favorite of every soldier. His merits were exhibited without pretension; and his courage, the chief element of his character, shown without bravado, and always surpassed the expectations of his friends. In many charges against the enemy, the battle flag was seen in his hands leading the regiment to victory. His death wounds were thus received while bearing the colors in the charge at Manassas, on the 28th of August. He expired the next day with the same flag waving over him, which he had borne in triumph against the foe.

I have felt constrained, my dear sir, to offer this faint tribute of respect to the virtues and gallantry of your son, who I considered one of the most valuable officers of my brigade, and whose honorable and gentlemanly deportment gained my warmest esteem.

Accept, sir, my sincere and deep sympathy in the distress you and your family must feel for the loss of such a son. May this testimony to his merits and manner of his death, assuage in some degree, the pangs of those who knew him and loved him well.

His State should be proud of his name, and ever cherish his memory, and her sons should now and hereafter emulate his virtues and his patriotism.

I write this from a sick bed, where I am suffering from a wound, or I would write more at length.

I am, sir, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. R. TRIMBLE,
Brigadier General 7th brigade.

THE ENEMY DRIVEN OFF THE INLET.

We learn from the Wilmington Journal that two Federal vessels, lying some 4 miles below Fort Caswell, having driven off a working party engaged in levelling the hills on Friday, General Raine sent to Colonel Lamb at Fort Fisher to bring over his two long range siege guns, belonging to Starr's Fayetteville battery. The guns were carried over and placed in position on the beach, about a quarter of a mile apart, by the Colonel, and between 9 and 10 o'clock Saturday a fire was opened on the unsuspecting Yankee vessels, which were with 2 miles of the beach. At the 3rd shot, which entered the paddle box of one of the steamers, she was too disabled to navigate, and had to be assisted by her consort. 31 shots were fired from the guns, about 10 of which took effect, doubtless killing a number of the enemy. The firing surpassed anything for precision that we have heard of on the sea-coast. The steamers were considerably splintered. The enemy were so busy leaving that they only fired 3 shots. The crippled steamer did not fire. One 11 inch shell exploded near one of our guns, the other 2 shells fell far short. Our last shot was thrown over the bow of the steamers when she was 5 miles off, the projectile being in the air about 28 seconds. These siege guns are of wonderful range, throwing farther than the best guns the enemy have off the Cape Fear river.

The detachments in charge of the guns was commanded by Lieut. Fuller, a gallant, experienced officer. Sergts. Myrover, and Jessup had immediate charge of the pieces, and with the men exhibited a skill and coolness that promise success in any engagement.

Fort Caswell, commanded by Col. Cunningham, joined in the engagement, and threw some heavy shot and shell in dangerous proximity to the foe, giving them an earnest of what that Fort will do if they attempt to pass its walls.

The two blockaders had gone out of sight before sun down on Saturday.—*Ral. Reg.*

THE BLACK FLAG.

If we were to judge the spirit of the times by the vaporings of grave Senators and gray-headed invalids of late, who, in the spirit of menace and bravado, talk of unfurling the black flag on our battle fields, we should conclude the war is becoming more and more sanguinary and barbarian as it advances. But so far as we are able to discover, our Generals and our army, maintain their original position, that the war shall be fought out, governed by the rules of civilized warfare, so long as the enemy will allow it. President Davis, too, maintains his equanimity, magre all the fiery and bloody zeal of those who never intend to go to the war.

It is a palpable fact, that those who are so extremely anxious that both armies should throw down the gauntlet and henceforth allow no quarters, are not in the war, and never expect to go in. We have yet to learn of the first intelligent officer or soldier of the army who favors this wholesale and inhuman butchery. War at best is butchery, yet those educated to arms profess to feel some of the promptings of civilization to guide them on the most sanguinary battle field. Pity that so many shade-men are oblivious of these promptings.

Were not the battles around Richmond,—at Shiloh, at Manassas, at South Mountain, at Sharpsburg and at Shepherdstown bloody enough to gratify the most insatiate appetite? Do not enough of the bones of our brave boys bleach on the hills of Virginia and Maryland and in the great valley, to appease the fierce wrath of such people? Have we not made the rivers to run with the blood of the Yankee soldiery, and would not their bones fill hecatombs? The case is becoming too serious for madness. Give it a truce, and let us not forget that the eyes of the world and of God are upon us.

Let us prove it to be our purpose to visit promptly the atrocities and barbarities of the enemy with condign punishment, by only such means as our own consciences can sanction, and God and the civilized world can approve.

Raleigh Standard.

Mat Ward, who killed a teacher in Kentucky some years ago, has been recently killed in Arkansas, where he last resided. His farm was guarded by yankee soldiers, under whose protection he was picking his cotton. The Confederates attacked the party, and Ward, who was dressed like the yankees, was mistaken for one of them and killed.

Capture of the Sunbeam.—The Confederate steamer, Sunbeam, from Liverpool, laden with powder, arms and machinery for the Confederate States, was captured off New Inlet, N. C., on the 27th ult., a little after daybreak, by the Federal steamer "State of Georgia."

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1862.

WOOD.—Persons desirous of paying their subscriptions in fire-wood, will please delay not in delivering it.

☞ See new advertisements. Among them sales of valuable property.

FROST.—The nights and mornings are cool, and we have had several white frosts.

THE FEVER IN WILMINGTON.—Although the malignity of the disease had somewhat abated in Wilmington, it again prevails to an alarming extent.

AN EARLY PEACE!—We copy from the Richmond Enquirer a lengthy article, giving the writer's reason for believing that the war will either be terminated shortly or indefinitely prolonged.

We have but little hopes of an early peace, from present indications; yet we cannot see how the war can possibly long continue on so large a scale. That there is some peace feeling among the Northern people, we are inclined to believe; and the late elections, so far as heard from, having not resulted favorably to the Republicans, may be ominous. We fear, however, the Northern Democrats are only after the loaves and fishes,—they wish to supplant the Republicans merely again to get into power, with but little real sympathy for the South. The Northern Democrats and Republicans are both for prosecuting the war, only apparently differing as to the mode. We fear, therefore, that the struggle will continue, until one or the other party is exhausted.

FROM KENTUCKY.—The nature and extent of our great victory in Kentucky, turns out to have been greatly exaggerated, and in many details positively untrue, says the Petersburg Express of Tuesday. A victory is still claimed at Perryville, yet no *solid* advantage gained to compensate us for the blood we have lost. The affair seems yet to be in a fog, and we await Gen. Bragg's official report.

Latest advices represent Gen. Bragg's army being at Louden, Ky., falling back in order towards Cumberland Gap.

Buell has a very large army and endeavored to flank Bragg while at Camp Dick Robinson, which was prevented by his retreat. Buell is still endeavoring to flank him and there may be a battle any day.

The report of taking large numbers of prisoners at Perryville, by our army, proves untrue.

☞ Capt. Headly is here on a short business visit.

Urgent Appeals.

Last week we published an article giving a deplorable, but not less truthful, account of the sufferings in Gen. Lee's army, and urgent appeals from Maj. Wharton and Col. Hoke for clothing for the 21st Regt. N. C. T. And we now invite the attention of our readers to the soul-stirring appeal of Gov. Vance to the people of the State, in behalf of our needy soldiers.—Winter is fast approaching, and unless our army is speedily supplied with comfortable clothing, the sufferings of our brave men must be severe in the extreme.

About twelve months since, shoes and clothing were comparatively easily procured, and we believe the soldiers from this section of country were, in a great measure, supplied by private contributions. The ladies and others, in town and country, toiled unceasingly in preparing clothing, until the object was accomplished, to which fact the long lists of contributions published in this paper fully attest. But a change has come over the land since that time.—We are still willing to minister to the wants of the brave soldier as heretofore, but our hands are tied, and we find it very difficult to procure the material to manufacture clothing and shoes.—Why is this?—Because almost every thing is in the hands of extortioners and speculators, and held at unprecedented high prices,—so high that *money* in many instances will not buy it.—We fear there is a great deal of truth in the charge that extortioners and speculators are doing more to subjugate the South than the combined Yankee nation.—Congress even failed to come to the relief of the country, as it should have done, and regulate the prices of the necessaries of life. We are well aware that Congress has passed a law to fix the limits of the profits of certain manufacturers, but we fear with little effect, as there are many ways to evade that law. The price, we think, should have been definitely fixed on all the necessaries of life, thus restoring a kind of equilibrium, and no one could then with any reason, have demanded four and five prices for an article, in *self-defence!*

We have somewhat digressed from the "urgent appeals," to show the difficulties in the way of supplying the army with clothing [illegible] same a year ago. [illegible] city of [illegible], those who cannot [illegible] clothing and shoes, are invited to open their purse strings to Col. Masten, or his aids, who will endeavor to purchase the articles needed. We would advise those who contribute *money* to be very liberal, as it will take a considerable pile to purchase a small quantity of common cotton *cloth* at from 70 to 75 cts. per yard, common *country jeans* at from \$3½ to \$4, *Leather* at from \$3 to \$4 per pound, and shoes from \$10 to \$12 a pair!

We invite attention to the order of Col. J. Masten, which we annex, and hope it will meet with the proper response. What is done, should be done quickly.

HEADQUAR'S 71ST REG'T N. C. M.
Winston, Forsyth Co., N. C., Oct. 21, 1862.

GOV. VANCE has called upon the people of North Carolina to aid in furnishing clothing &c., for our soldiers in the field. I would advise every citizen to read the Governor's Proclamation of the 15th inst. The Governor says, "The articles most needed, and which the State finds most difficult to supply, are shoes, socks and blankets, though shirts, drawers and pants would be gladly received. The following clause points out the duties of the Colonel and other officers of Militia:

"The Colonels of Militia Regiments throughout the State are hereby appointed agents for the purchase and collection of all such articles as can be spared by our people, who, through their respective Captains, are ordered immediately to canvass every county and visit every citizen in their beats for this purpose. A liberal price will be paid for everything where the owner feels that he or she is not able to donate it; and active agents will immediately forward them to our suffering Regiments. Expenses will be allowed the officers engaged in this duty, and transportation furnished the Colonels or their agents to bring the articles to Raleigh."

Each Captain in this Regiment is hereby ordered to Canvass his district immediately, and if necessary, to order his subalterns to assist him, and visit every citizen within his district, for the purpose of obtaining such articles of clothing as mentioned by the Governor. They will be governed by the Governor's directions as above. There must be no delay in this matter, *each officer is expected to canvass his district at once.*

To the citizens of the 71st Regiment this appeal will not be made in vain. You have promptly responded to every call made upon you yet, either for men or means. Every Conscript from this Regiment has been gone for weeks past. A people who obey the laws and calls of patriotism so readily and promptly, will not turn a deaf ear to the eloquent appeal of Gov. Vance in behalf of our suffering soldiers. They are our fathers, husbands, sons, brothers, relations and friends. Every person making a donation to any particular person will mark the name of the person on it. The contributions will be first applied to fitting out our own men; after they are supplied, the surplus will be handed over to other troops from this State. Those who cannot give clothing are requested to give money which will be used to purchase clothing. All clothing, as fast as collected will be delivered to me.

By order of
J. MASTEN, COL. COMD'G.

☞ The Friends of the 26th Regimental Band will be pleased to learn that the series of Concerts recently given by them, "assisted by Guss Rich" in his inimitable deceptive feats, were very successful. They performed in Raleigh, Wilmington, Goldsboro and Petersburg. A donation of \$253.35, a portion of the proceeds were donated to the N. C. Hospital at Petersburg.

There was no quorum in the Council of State summoned to meet at Raleigh on Saturday last, and consequently no business was transacted. Three members only attended.

☞ We learn from the Standard that President Davis has appointed Gen. Walter Gwynn to make a reconnoisance of the Eastern counties of this State, with a view to their defence.

☞ Mr. James E. Thom has been appointed Post Master at Greensboro', in place of B. G. Graham deceased.

☞ We learn there is a case of small-pox, (a soldier returned from the army) in the North-eastern part of this county.

Common Schools.—The Literary Board of North Carolina met in Raleigh last week and ordered a Fall Distribution of one hundred thousand dollars to be made for Common School purposes. This sum is nearly ten thousand dollars larger than any previous distribution, and it is thought that the amount can hereafter be increased.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Edmund J. Lilly, Esq., has been elected President of the Bank of Fayetteville, in place of John D. Starr, Esq., deceased.

Lieut. Col. J. A. DeLagnel has been appointed to the command of the Arsenal at Fayetteville in place of Captain Booth, deceased.

The Directors of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, elected Mr. John W. Thompson, Secretary and Treasurer, in the place of Mr. James S. Green, deceased.

At Richmond, on the 10th, Confederate bonds (100,000,000 issue) were sold at \$100 and interest; North Carolina six per cent Bonds 118½; Virginia 100, Tennessee 103.

DEATH OF B. G. GRAHAM, ESQ.

We are pained to record the death of B. G. Graham, of Greensboro', which event occurred at the residence of Mr. Huber, on Friday morning last. On Monday morning of last week, Mr. Graham called on a relative of his who is boarding in the family of Mr. Huber, and while there he was taken violently ill, so severely, indeed was he attacked, that it was quite impossible for him to be removed to his own residence. The disease which terminated his earthly existence was diptheria.

Mr. Graham was among our most respected citizens, and for the past 12 or 15 years had held the important position of Post Master at this place, discharging his official duties with remarkable fidelity. He was a native of this county, and at the time of his death, aged fifty years.—*Patriot.*

LATEST NEWS.

CONSCRIPTS ATTENTION.

[illegible] order from Headquarters [illegible] be regarded very interesting by many of our readers, hence we give to it a conspicuous place in our columns

(EXTRACT.)

ADJ'T & INSP'R GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, Oct. 20, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
NO 245.

XXIX. Officers Commanding Camps of Instruction, under the Conscription Acts, will cause the enrolment of conscripts to be extended to all men not subject to exemption, who are between eighteen and forty years of age.

By command of the Secretary of War.

JOHN WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

FROM KENTUCKY.

There are many contradictory reports in regard to the late battle in Kentucky; we presume the official report of Gen. Bragg, below, will settle the matter:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Bryantsville, Ky., Oct. 12, 1862.

SIR—Finding the enemy pressing heavily in his rear, near Perryville, Major General Hardee, of Polk's command, was obliged to halt and check him at that point. Having arrived at Harrodsburg from Frankfort, I determined to give him battle there, and accordingly concentrated three divisions of my old command—the army of the Mississippi, now under Major-Gen'l Polk—Cheatham's, Buckner's, and Anderson's—and directed Gen. Polk to take the command on the 7th, and attack the enemy next morning. Wither's division had gone the day before to support Smith. Hearing, on the night of the 7th, that the force in front of Smith had rapidly retreated, I moved early next morning, to be present at the operations of Polk's forces.

The two armies were formed confronting each other, on opposite sides of the town of Perryville. After consulting the General, and reconnoitering the ground and examining his dispositions, I declined to assume the command, but suggested some changes and modifications of his arrangements, which he promptly adopted. The action opened at 12½ P. M., between the skirmishers and artillery on both sides. Finding the enemy indisposed to advance upon us, and knowing he was receiving heavy reinforcements, I deemed it best to assail him vigorously, and so directed.

The engagement became general soon thereafter, and was continued furiously from that time to dark, our troops never faltering and never failing in their efforts.

For the time engaged it was the severest and most desperately contested engagement within my knowledge. Fearfully outnumbered, our troops did not hesitate to engage at any odds, and though checked at times, they eventually carried every position, and drove the enemy about two miles. But for the intervention of night, we should have completed the work. We had captured fifteen pieces of artillery by the most daring charges, killed one and wounded two Brigadier Generals, and a very large number of inferior officers and men, estimated at no less than 4,000, and captured 400 prisoners, including three Staff officers, with servants, carriage, and baggage of Major General McCook.

The ground was literally covered with his dead and wounded. In such a contest our own loss was necessarily severe, probably not less than 2,500 killed, wounded, and missing. Included in the wounded are Brigadier-Generals Wood, Cleburn and Brown—gallant and noble soldiers—whose loss will be severely felt by their commands. To Major-General Polk, commanding the forces, Major-General Hardee, commanding the left wing, two divisions, and Maj.-Gens. Cheatham, Buckner, and Anderson, commanding divisions, is mainly due the brilliant achievements of this memorable field. Nobler troops were never more gallantly led. The country owes them a debt of gratitude, which I am sure will be acknowledged.

Ascertaining that the enemy was heavily reinforced during the night I withdrew my force early the next morning to Harrodsburg, and thence to this point. Major General Smith arrived at Harrodsburg with most of his forces and Wither's division the next day, 10th, and yesterday I withdrew the whole to this point—the enemy following slowly, but not pressing us.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed.] BRAXTON BRAGG, Gen. Com.
To *Adjutant General*, Richmond, Va.

FROM THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VA.

We have but little news from Gen. Lee's army. On Friday the enemy crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, some ten or fifteen thousand strong, over to Martinsburg. On learning of the enemy's advance, Stonewall Jackson attacked him and drove him back across the river on a "double quick." The Yankees are represented as not having waited for the second fire from our men. The movement, no doubt was intended as a *ruse de guerre* to draw Jackson over into Maryland, having, it is presumed, laid a trap for that astute General; but he was not to be caught.

Saturday morning everything along the lines was in *statu quo.*—*Richmond Dispatch 22nd.*

NORTHERN ELECTIONS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 18.

Northern dates up to 17th inst. have been received.

The Republicans have carried Iowa. In Pennsylvania, 13 Democrats have been elected to Congress and 11 Republicans—three districts to hear from. In Indiana 8 Democrats have been elected to 2 Republicans to Congress. All the Republicans have been elected in Iowa. State ticket Republican by 10,000 majority. The Democratic majority in Pennsylvania is 10,000. In Ohio the Democrats have a majority of 28,000. Indiana, 1,000 Democratic majority. In Indiana, Colfax, Dunn and Julian are defeated. In Ohio, Gurley, Pendleton and Cox, Republicans, re-elected. In Pennsylvania, Grow, Speaker, is defeated—Stephens re-elected.

From Europe.—RICHMOND, Oct. 18.—The Northern papers bring foreign news to the 5th inst. The English papers continue to compliment McClellan for his successes in Maryland, but think they do not all advance the yankee cause or hasten peace.

An address to President Lincoln, in favor of peace preliminary to negotiations for peace, has been signed at Brussels by eminent men of almost every European nation attending the Social Science Convention.

The impression prevails that the Yankee forces at Newbern have been largely reinforced recently.

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK.

[illegible] Norfolk on Saturday [illegible] citizens [illegible] are suffering great privations. [illegible] the Petersburg Express [illegible] following statement of the condition of things there:

All merchandise is stopped at Old Point, where the vessels discharge cargo, and what little is allowed to proceed to Norfolk has to be re-shipped and sent up to the city in small tugs, always under guard. Country people are restricted to three pounds of coffee per week, a small quantity of sugar, salt, flour, bacon, etc. Every market cart which leaves the city is subjected to a strict search by the Federal pickets at the corporate limits, and if an excess of any article [illegible] by the military authorities be found, the whole is confiscated, [illegible], and, in some instances, ordered to the guard-house. Confederate money is not allowed to be circulated; notes of Virginia, North Carolina, and other States of the Confederacy, are very scarce, and at a discount of [illegible] per cent. Gold and silver is rapidly disappearing, the small supplies which the people had accumulated up to the period of evacuation having been almost entirely exhausted. Those who have heretofore relied upon their resource can see but little in store for them at an early day save utter destitution, if not actual starvation.

The laboring class of white people, of whom there were many Irish in Norfolk, have been forced to leave the city, in consequence of the Federals having placed blacks in their places. Our informant states that all along the line of the canal rude shanties have been erected by these people. Hitherto accustomed to comfortable homes, and all the necessary means of subsistence which honest toil could procure, they now eke out a precarious living by fishing, hunting, &c.

The Yankee authorities at Norfolk have established a colony for blacks near that city, and immediately in rear of the Cemetery. They are not allowed to visit the city, nor to penetrate the rural districts. Here, to the number of 3,000 or more, they are living in pens, and upon means so scant that they are daily harassed by hunger. Their condition is said to be terrible in the extreme, and the entire settlement presents a scene of the most squalid wretchedness. Guards are placed in their front and rear to confine them to the narrow limits prescribed by their newly-found *friends and benefactors.*

All last week the Yankee authorities were sending reinforcements to Suffolk, and our informant witnessed a train of artillery nearly a quarter of a mile in length, which proceeded to Portsmouth and disembarked for the town of Suffolk. They seem to be in constant apprehension of an attack; and it may be that a heavy force is only kept at Suffolk to prevent the success of any assault the Confederates may make. It is rumored by many, however, that the enemy intend a forward movement from Suffolk, after all things have been made ready for a demonstration.

THE YANKEE WAR DEBT.

The New York Christian Advocate comments on the enormous debt which this war is creating for the North as follows:

They tell us of an expense of nearly seven hundred millions of dollars in a year. Can we appreciate such a sum? How little do we know of the distance to the sun! Ninety-five millions of miles! Start a railroad train for such a journey. Let it stop at no planet for wood and water, or passengers. Place on it a little infant. The infant becomes a man, and reaches the allotted age of man, but the sun is not reached. Let another take his place, and live his three score years and ten; another, and another—and still with no pause for repairs, or to cool its burning axles, and yet the journey's end is not attained. The fifth man's dying eyes are looking forward millions of miles for the journey's end. But we are here talking of seven hundred millions—not of ninety five.

For a hundred years and more churches have been gathering up property in the United States. Subscriptions have been nobly deeded; dying men have left their accumulations to their loved churches; and in all this time the evangelical churches have got together about fifty millions of property—not enough to pay the price of victory for one month.

We have a missionary society. It gathers each year from nearly a million of people, it throws its influence into nearly every part of the world. But its whole yearly revenue would endure the draft of the United States Treasury but a single hour.

Seven hundred thousand men are drawn from the pursuits of industry. It is far more impoverishing than if half a million of paupers were thrown on us to support, for then the laborers and producers would remain at work. Now they are far worse than idle. Their weapons are costly equipments; but harvests perish, and cities are ruined by their presence.

England is contributing fearful amounts of want and starvation to swell the price of victory; France loses the sale of twenty-five millions of its wares; and interior Europe and parts of Asia are paying portions of this stupendous cost of victory.

SALTVILLE SALINES.

A few days ago we made a trip to the Saltworks at this place to see how things looked in that direction, and to try to learn something of our prospects for getting salt.

We found everybody working like beavers, to make as much salt as possible for the supply of our country. From what we could learn, the daily amount of salt prepared ready for market, is about as follows:

Stuart, Buchanan & Co.,	3,000	bushels.
M. S. Temple & Co.,	500	"
Planters Co. of Ga.,	450	"
McClung, Jaques & Co.,	800	"
North Carolina Co.,	500	"
Other manufacturers,	800	"
Aggregate,	5,050	"

All of which, we were informed, would be increased one hundred per cent, or more in a few days, except in the old works of Stuart, Buchanan & Co.

We think the different States have made wise selections in the men engaged in the manufacture of salt for the relief of their respective people. They are all intelligent, honest and persevering gentlemen, and their whole object seems to be to relieve the necessities of the people as much as possible.

We would be glad, had we the space and time, to give a full account of the operations at these works, but must desist for the present.

We understood, while there, that they had sunk a well to the depth of 200 feet, but had failed to get water. They informed me that in boring the well, they passed through a solid rock of salt fifty feet in thickness.—*Greenville Banner.*

THE LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

GREAT RAID BY GENERAL STUART.

HE CAPTURES THREE PENNSYLVANIA TOWNS.

We are indebted says the Richmond *Dispatch*, to the kindness of friends for *New York* papers of Saturday, the 11th, and Baltimore papers of the evening of that day. The most important feature of the news is a raid into Pennsylvania, by Gen. Stuart with 3,000 cavalry. Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg, received the following dispatch from Chambersburg on the 10th, dated 7.30 p. m.:

"Mercersburg was occupied by Stuart's rebel cavalry force to-day, and they are now at Chambersburg. They took horses and all other property they wanted at Mercersburg and gave rebel scrip for it. They did no injury to individuals that I have heard of.—The force is estimated at 3,000. The rebels are certainly advancing on Chambersburg.—They have cut the Bedford wire. They are reported as near as St. Thomas, seven miles from here. There is no doubt whatever of their being in Mercersburg. They will certainly give us a call to-night. We had the rumor at 4 o'clock, but it was not credited.—We can make no resistance, as it would only exasperate them and cause wanton destruction of life.

COL. McCLURE.

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 10, 8 P. M.

About fifteen men on horseback are in town, with carbines and a flag of truce. They want to see the principal men of the town. They have a large force about one mile from town, who will enter in an hour.

Col. McClure and Provost Marshal Kimmel have just gone two miles from town to meet the rebel commander. Nothing can be done except surrender. We look for the whole force in half an hour. They crossed the Potomac at Hancock and came over the country to the Pitt-burg pike.

The deposits of the Chamber-burg bank have not been returned from New York since the last raid.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 19, 10 P. M.

Dispatches just received from Shippensburg have the news of the occupation of Chamb'sb'g. The advance rebel force consists of 1,000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery.

Gov. Curtin is now pushing troops up the Valley.

[The town of Chambersburg is 45 miles southwest of Harrisburg and 150 miles west of Philadelphia, and has a population of about 5,000 souls. It is a thriving place, and has 8 churches and 5 newspaper offices. Its business is chiefly the manufacture of flour, cotton and iron.]

GEN. STUART'S INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA—DESTRUCTION OF YANKEE PROPERTY.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Tuesday last gives the following from its special correspondent:

Chambersburg, Oct. 13.—There has been a "high old time" in the towns during the past three days caused by the sudden appearance of the Rebels, but the excitement has now somewhat subsided, and business is beginning to assume its wonted way. On Friday and Saturday all trade and travel was suspended, but to day the lengthened countenances of our people present a more cheering appearance.—The visit of the Rebels was short and sweet, but they staid quite long enough; and all but a few of their sympathizers (and there are many here) were delighted when they departed. They came in rags and filth, but went away like gentlemen—that is, if good, new clothing will entitle a man to be called gentleman, for the stores and two car loads of new clothing were seized and distributed among the party, and their appearance was highly creditable to Philadelphia tailors and seamstresses, who made up the uniforms for "the boys" in McClellan's army.

You have already received some of the details of the losers here. The damage by the conflagration will exceed two hundred thousand dollars, of which amount the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company suffer to the extent of $30,000.

Mr. O. N. Lull, the superintendent of the road, had all his furniture destroyed, upon which there was no insurance. The car, engine, wood and water houses of the company were totally destroyed, and, for a space of 300 square yards, there is nothing left but the blackened and smouldering remains. The track was uninjured, and the trains to day are running as usual.

The warehouses of Messrs. Wunderlich and Neid contained a large amount of ammunition and stores, among the former 700,000 cartridges, 700 muskets, and a quantity of shells, loose powder, &c., &c. When the building blew up there was no one near; but those in the other sections of the town made some of the tallest travelling that has ever been seen in this section of the country, or any where else. Fortunately no one was injured. These buildings were located on Second street, near the Falling Spring Creek, and were leveled with the ground. One of the shells was blown into Mr. Frederick Grove's stable, and it was totally consumed.

One car was loaded with revolvers, which the Rebels carried off with them. Two long trains of cars, loaded with goods consigned to private individuals, were not disturbed.

Gen. Hampton appeared to be in command, and appeared anxious that the citizens should not suffer. Soon after he entered the place he rode up to a house on the main street and told the occupants of the house to shoot down any private that attempted to enter the houses, unless accompanied by an officer, and he would protect them in the course. One of the officers exhibited a long list of the names of the prominent Unionists of this place, and said he was fully posted in regard to the feeling of the people of this section.

The rebels were accompanied by one resident of this place and several from Hagerstown, who acted as spies and pilots. Among the latter was a man who, it is alledged, was a member of the last Legislature, but we can hardly credit it. These gentlemen departed with the company in which they came. If they had remained here their necks would have been encircled with a hempen cravat.

There were about 800 horses taken from the stables here and the farmers in the vicinity, and a number of skinny, attenuated equines left in their places.

The scouts beyond Chambersburg have nothing to report. Cashtown is said to have been visited this morning by sixty rebels, who are said to have spent the preceding night at Tannatsburg.

The rebel leaders, there is reason to believe, expecting to defeat McClellan in the next battle, sent Stuart on his late reconnoissance in force, for the purpose of obtaining a correct knowledge of the topography of Pennsylvania, and be thus enabled to march a large army speedily on Harrisburg, first sending 2 parties of cavalry to cut the two lines of railroad communication. One to cut the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, at Mount Union, the other that of the Baltimore and Ohio, below Frederick.

Stuart, after having effected this reconnoissance, returned into Virginia. It is believed in official circles that there may be small parties of stragglers, who were unable to rejoin the main body, still prowling among the mountains.

On Saturday morning the rebels destroyed all the telegraph instruments, batteries and a number of wires at Chambersburg; but notwithstanding this, through the energy of the President of the Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Company, Colonel John H. Barryaillie, all repairs were made, and the Chambersburg office re-opened, and communication with General McClellan's headquarters established Saturday evening.

THE RETURN OF GEN. STUART FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

A despatch dated at Frederick, Md., on the 18th says:

The escape of the rebels across the Potomac is fully confirmed.

After they were driven from Nolan's Ford they divided and crossed the river in small bodies at different points.

Two farmers, taken prisoners by them at Mercersburg, were paroled at the river and arrived here to-day.

The farmers report that Gen. Stuart and Gen. Wade Hampton were both with the expedition. The cavalry force was a detachment from Virginia and South Carolina regiments. They seized not only horses in Maryland, but swept the parts of Pennsylvania through which they passed of every horse worth taking.

A second despatch says:

The termination of the rebel cavalry raid did not result in their capture, or any considerable portion of them, as had been hoped.

The cavalry force under General Pleasanton, which passed through this city at daylight on Sunday morning, reached the vicinity of Poolesville a short time before the main body of the rebels. Both men and horses had had a very hard jaunt, the men having been in the saddle and on the road almost constantly from the time the fact of the rebels having crossed the river became known, consequently neither of them were in condition to render as efficient service as they otherwise might.

The rebels soon made their appearance, and posted one gun on a hill, so placed as to cover their passage. Our battery was placed in position, and an attempt made to silence this gun. The firing was kept up at intervals for about three hours, without, as far is known, doing any damage on either side.

It is said that no attempt was made to fire upon the cavalry while they were crossing the river, which could have been done, neither was there any attempt made to charge upon them by our cavalry and repulse them. This can only be accounted for upon the supposition that the horses were too much exhausted to warrant such an attempt. Upon any other hypothesis the conduct of our cavalry would seem to have been most disgraceful to themselves and the service.

Persons who were present and saw the affair, state the rebel gun was supported only by about 20 cavalry men.

The crossing occupied some 3 or 4 hours, and from first to last met with no serious opposition. The rebels went on their way with their plunder, no doubt surprised as well as rejoicing at having escaped so easily. There was in fact, nothing which could be called even a skirmish, and but for the artillery practice obtained our troops might as well have been at Harper's Ferry.

The Washington *Star* says:

A man who arrived here this morning from near Conrad's Ferry states that he was in the presence of Gen. Stuart a few minutes before he crossed the river with his marauding force in retreat from Pennsylvania. Stuart informed him, in a sarcastic manner, he had fooled the whole party, but regretted he had not accomplished what he had intended when he started as he was expected to reach Frederick, Maryland, destroy the government stores at that point, then destroy the bridge over the Monocacy river, but that all things taken into consideration he had carried out his programme with much success. Stuart's men and horses looked extremely exhausted, but the former were in high glee, and from the looks of the clothing on their horses, and that which they had on their persons, and that which they had on their extra stolen horses, which numbered about 1000, a change would be very acceptable, especially shoes and boots, of which they had a large quantity. General Stuart sent his compliments to a large number of U. S. officers with whom he was acquainted in old times.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

FROM THE ARMY IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The main body of our forces in the Valley still remain at their old position, from which it would seem there is no disposition on the part of McClellan to attempt to dislodge them.

Gen. Stuart, an account of whose raid we this week published from Northern sources, has safely returned to Virginia, as will be seen by the following dispatch from Gen. Lee to the Secretary of War:

WINCHESTER, VA., Oct. 14, 1862.

Hon. G. W. Randolph:

The cavalry expedition to Pennsylvania has returned safe. They passed through Mercersburg, Chambersburg, Emmettsburg, Liberty, New Market, Hyattstown, and Barnesville. The expedition crossed the Potomac above Williamsport and recrossed at White's Ford, making the entire circuit, cutting the enemy's communications, destroying arms, &c., and obtaining many recruits.

R. E. LEE, General.

About one hundred and fifty prisoners arrived by the cattle train of yesterday, captured by the command of Col. Imboden, an official account of whose operations we append in a letter of General Lee:

HEAD'RS DEPARTM'T NORTHERN VA.,
October 6, 1862.

Hon. Geo. W. Randolph, Secretary of War:

SIR—I have the honor to report that on the 3d instant a scouting party of Col. Imboden's command encountered a company of the enemy's cavalry near Hanging Rock, Hampshire county, and captured Capt. Butterley, Company B, 1st New York cavalry, five of his men, and fourteen horses, with arms, equipments, &c.

On the morning of the 4th, about daybreak, he surprised an entrenched camp of the enemy at the mouth of the Cacapon. A dense fog enabled one of his companies to gain the trenches before he was discovered. In attempting to escape two of the enemy were killed and six wounded, and Capt. Rowland, Lieut. Wagner, and fifty-two men, Company K, 54th Pennsylvania volunteers, were captured. The railroad bridge over Sleepy Creek was burned, with the company's property.

About 5 o'clock the same morning Col. Imboden sent his cavalry across the Potomac at Pattersonville Ferry, and by leading his horses across a precipitous mountain, succeeded in the place and captured Captain Hite, Lieuts. Cole and Bate, and ninety men of company D, 12th Pennsylvania volunteers. He also captured 175 Austrian rifles and accoutrements, and also about 8,000 rounds of water-proof cartridges. The Commissary stores, camp equipage, &c., he was obliged to destroy for want of transportation.

While thus engaged, about 200 of the enemy's cavalry, from Romney, made a descent upon his camp near Capon Bridge, and put to flight his guard and about 100 unarmed men, whom he had left under charge of Lieut. Stone. They burnt one of the wagons loaded with commissary stores, and attempted to carry off two others, but deserted them on the road, carrying away the teams. They also burnt the carriages of two of his three pounder mountain guns, and carried off the guns in the wagons. They destroyed his medical chest, and captured eight or ten of his men. He subsequently recovered his wagon, with the ammunition and several of his horses, and reports that his loss will turn out to be small.

I take pleasure in commending to your notice the handsome manner in which Col. Imboden has conducted this operation, and by his judicious arrangements encountered no loss of life on the part of his command.

He had to abandon the destruction of the bridge over the South branch of the Potomac, its great strength defied the effects of fire and could only be effected by mining.

Just before leaving Pawpaw his scouts reported the arrival east of the Tunnel of two large trains, laden with troops sent from Hancock to co-operate with the cavalry in cutting off his retreat.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

GEN. BRAGG'S ADDRESS TO THE KENTUCKIANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Glasgow, Ky., Sept. 14, 1862.

KENTUCKIANS: I have entered your State with the Confederate Army of the West, and offer you an opportunity to free yourselves from the tyranny of a despotic ruler. We come not as conquerors or despoilers, but to restore to you the liberties of which you have been deprived by a cruel and relentless foe. We come to guarantee to all the sanctity of their homes and altars; to punish with a rod of iron the despoilers of your peace, and to avenge the cowardly insults to your women. With all non-combatants the past shall be forgotten. I shall enforce a rigid discipline, and shall protect all in their persons and property. Needful supplies must be had for our army; but they shall be paid for at fair and remunerative prices.

Believing that the heart of Kentucky is with us in this struggle for Constitutional Freedom, we have transferred from our own soil to yours not a band of marauders, but a powerful and well disciplined army. Your gallant Buckner leads the van. Marshall is on the right; while Breckinridge dear to us as to you, is advancing with Kentucky's valiant sons, to receive the honor and applause due to their heroism. The strong bands which to part have sent Shiloh down to History, and the nerved arms which have kept at bay from our own homes the boastful army of the enemy, are here to assist, to sustain, to liberate you.—Will you remain indifferent to our call, or will you not rather vindicate the fair fame of your once free and envied State? We believe that you will, and that the memory of your gallant dead who fell at Shiloh, their faces turned homeward, will rouse you to a manly effort for yourselves and posterity.

KENTUCKIANS! We have come with joyous hopes, let us not depart in sorrow, as we shall if we find you wedded in your choice to your present lot. If you prefer Federal rule, show it by your frowns, and we shall return whence we came. If you choose rather to come within the folds of our brotherhood, then cheer us with the smiles of your women, and lend your willing hands to secure you in your heritage of liberty.

WOMEN OF KENTUCKY! Your persecutions and heroic bearing have reached our ear. Banish henceforth, forever, from your minds the fear of loathsome prisons and insulting visitations. Let your enthusiasm here be free rein. Buckle on the armor of your kindred, your husbands, sons and brothers, and scoff with shame him who would prove recreant in his duty to you, his country, and his God.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General Commanding.

HOW TO MAKE MATCHES.—Dr. L. T. Roberts sends the Lagrange *Reporter* the following receipt for making matches:

Take strips of wood and dip them into melted sulphur and let them dry, which will be done in a minute after dipping them. Then the points of these sulphured matches must be dipped in a composition made in the following manner, viz: Dissolve, in hot water, gum arabic, four parts, chlorate of potassa, one part, and phosphorus, one part. These are all to be added to the hot water separately, and in the order herein prescribed, and as soon as the first ingredient is dissolved, then add the second, &c., until all are dissolved. This must all be done in a water bath, (like glue is prepared,) and the mixture must be kept in the water bath while the process of dipping is going on. The matches to be thoroughly dried before they are used. Dry in the shade for twenty-four hours. Cover the mixture closely.

GRIND STONES.—The Deep river Region of North Carolina is now furnishing large numbers of this indispensable article.—Some of them measure more than six feet in diameter. The Fayetteville Arsenal is supplied from that quarter, when probably it could get them from no other place.

All sick and wounded soldiers, arriving in Richmond now, are taken into the Receiving Hospital, on 17th and Grace streets, where their wants are supplied, and surgical assistance till they can be conveyed to other quarters.

The arrival of the steamer California with army supplies, at a Confederate port, is reported. It is also reported with some grounds of direct probability that the Alabama (290) has also arrived.

[illegible] with an important [illegible] of one of the Eastern Counties, who informs us that the County of [illegible] alone this year will produce over 100,000 bushels of corn. This is a small County. Besides this Lenoir will raise a large amount of pork, beef cattle, &c. The estimate is below the truth.

Taking this for our data, it is reckoned as a certainty that the Counties West of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, not now under the control of the Yankees, but which may be in a few months, will produce *about one million and a half of bushels of corn*, besides an amount of bacon and beef cattle beyond our ability to enumerate.

The amount of corn, hogs and cattle, in ordinary years raised in those Counties now in possession of the enemy, is equal to the above estimate. The present year's crop must be small, (except in Hyde where we learn it is very large,) because of the large number of negroes that "fled" last spring.

We learn that many of our citizens in that section are ready to remove their moveable property beyond the reach of harm, but many of them are unable to do so without assistance from the Government. After the evacuation of Newbern, the horses, mules, oxen and wagons of many of the people were pressed by our troops, which have never been returned to them, for which, doubtless, many of them have not yet received a cent from the Government. Much of what our troops left them has been taken by the enemy, besides the loss of their negroes.

Now, as a matter of simple justice, not to consider the advantage to the Government of saving this large amount of corn, bacon, &c., to the country, we ask will not the Government do something to relieve or assist these people? If they are likely to be forced from their homes, let them not be forced out and at the same time leave their crops to the mercy of our merciless foe. We believe they should be defended to the last extremity, but as a matter of precaution, let the surplus produce at least be removed first.—*Standard.*

GREAT MEETING IN NEW YORK.

There was an immense political gathering in New York city, on Monday night last, to ratify the Democratic nomination for State officers.—Horace F. Clark presided, and made a speech.—Horatio Seymour, John Van Buren and Richard O'Gorman also, made speeches. The Herald gives the following editorial summary of the speeches:

Seymour's speech was principally a defence of his own position and that of the democratic party. Mr. Van Buren cast some ridicule on the Administration, drew a disheartening picture of the difficulties of the war in which the nation is engaged, amused his audience by ridiculous sketches of Dickinson, Fremont, Greeley, and the republican leaders, and paid a high compliment to General McClellan, which drew down enthusiastic applause. He informed the republican enemies of General McClellan that if they would keep on they would make him President of the United States. He denounced Mr. Wadsworth as bitterly hostile to General McClellan, and as a disunionist, and he declared the purposes of the democracy to be to stand by President Lincoln as long as he would let them, and to stand by Gen. McClellan whether he would let them or not.—The most contemptible government on the face of the earth he declared to be the republican Government of the Northern States; and after making that declaration he cried, "And now, ho for Fort Lafayette!" He had been dieting himself for the last ten months, and thought he could stand Fort Lafayette for two months. It could not hold more than five hundred, who would not be missed out of the democratic majority, and then the fort would be better garrisoned than it ever was before. His plan was that McClellan should move on to Richmond, that then a convention should be called, and their Southern brethren invited to it. The constitution might then be altered or its provisions made more distinct, so that they all should hereafter live in peace; and if the South would not stay, he would say to them, in the language of General Scott, "Wayward sisters, depart in peace." He professed his conviction of the triumph of the democracy at the coming election, and said that what was first wanted was that New York should see to it that her votes were deposited in the ballot boxes.—They should not lose their time in talking, and if people did call them traitors they must not stop to talk but just knock them down and go to the polls. They had been told that the Southern people would not live, and, in his judgment they ought not to live, under abolition sway, and he would not live with them if they would.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AND THE SOUTHERN EPISCOPALIANS.

The Hon. Horatio Seymour, Democratic candidate for Governor, in New York, addressed the Protestant Episcopal Convention, on the fourth day of its session. The question was the adoption of a resolution submitted by Hon. Murray Hoffman, declaring:

"That in view of the danger of this country from civil war, the House of Bishops be respectfully requested to prepare a form of prayer to be used during the session of this Convention."

Mr. Seymour, in the course of his remarks, said "it was his earnest hope, as it was his sincere conviction, that the influences of the Episcopal Church would be most ready and effective instrument in bringing about the healing up of the wounds and the restoration of a blessed peace!—When he heard Dr. Vinton heap denunciation on the South, "he could not refrain from casting his thoughts forward for relief to that period, still three years in the future, when this Convention would again assemble: when the whole Church North and South would again be gathered around the common altar to offer there a common sacrifice.

Let there be nothing then, placed upon record to revive rancor in that hour of cordial reunion." * * * "For his part he has conscientiously and frankly, under strong convictions of duty to his country, from the very first, opposed the extravagant action of those especially wedded to this war, yet he desired just as earnestly, [illegible] to see [illegible] force the South and the whole people." He compared the Convention to stand with our Southern brethren as members of the same Father—as members of the same flock—of fallen humanity—and ought to act again—as Christians.

Marked sensation (says the Tribune reporter) accompanied the delivery of the address, and a very noble deposition to applaud was noticeable in a portion of the house.

The Richmond Whig says:

We copy these extracts from the address to indicate the assistance towards the South entertained by a public man occupying a conspicuous position with people of the North. Whatever may be thought of his judgement in regard to the future, it will be admitted that the sentiments expressed by him contrast strongly with the demoniac revilings of the conventions of the South, which have emanated from nearly every public speaker and writer in the North since the commencement of the war. It is impossible that a man avowing so much of the "purity of Christian charity," can be elevated to office in N. Y., unless the millenium is at hand.

MARRIED,

On the 22d inst., by P. A. Wilson, Esq., Mr. H. H. KINGSBURY to Miss SELINA C. KENG,—all of this county.

DIED:

At Gordonsville, of typhoid fever, on the 3rd inst., B. E. TERRY, son of W. W. Terry, Esq., aged 18 years, 5 months and 7 days. He left many relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

Dearest brother, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hast bereft us,
He can all our sorrow heal.

New Advertisements.

SALE OF Valuable Lands and Negroes!

BY virtue of sundry Deeds in Trust executed to us by N. S. A. Chaffin, we will sell at Public Auction, on the premises, on the 20th and 21st days of November next, about

1,600 ACRES

OF MOST VALUABLE LANDS, lying in Davie County, on the Yadkin River, of which about **800 Acres** are very fertile LOW LANDS.

Said lands are situated in a healthy section of the State, about 14 miles South-West of Salem, and 16 miles North-West of Lexington.

We will also sell a number of NEGROES, some HORSES and MULES, a large number of CATTLE and HOGS, WAGONS and GEARS FARMING TOOLS, several STILLS and TUBS, one-half of a THRESHING MACHINE, together with many other articles.

Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

I. G. LASH, } Trustees.
THOS. J. WILSON, }

October 24 1862. 26:3w.

Desirable Residence AND Land For Sale.

IN pursuance to a decree of the Court of Equity made at Fall Term, 1862, of Forsyth County, I will sell on Saturday the 22nd day of November, 1862, about 1 o'clock, P. M., to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, at the late residence of JESSE W. ATWOOD, dec'd, in Winston, the following Real Estate:

1st. His Valuable Two Story Brick Dwelling House, a Good Barn and other outbuildings and orchard, in Winston, with TEN ACRES of LAND, in a good state of improvement.

2nd. A tract of **191 ACRES** of WOODLAND, within one mile of the Dwelling House and adjoining the plantation of the late Wm. F. Atwood.

3rd. A tract of **108 Acres**, adjoining the lands of Christian Hege and others.

4th. Also *three shares*, amounting to about **300 Acres**, in the old HOMESTEAD PLANTATION of the late Wm F. Atwood.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. E.

Oct. 18, 1862. 25:4t.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 29th inst., all his House and Kitchen Furniture. The sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

MARY E. PHILLIPS.

Salem, Oct. 23, 1862.

ALMANAC

PLUMB'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC FOR 1863,

containing the Usual Astronomical Calculations, Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Oct. 1862.

CALLED MEETING.

FAYETTEVILLE & WESTERN PLANK ROAD CO.

A Meeting of the stockholders of the [illegible] Co., is hereby called to meet in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on the 1st Thursday in November next, (the 6th day), at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Stockholders are requested to be represented in person or by proxy.

By order.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Sec'y P. & W. P. R. Co.

Oct. 13, 1862. 25:3t

FOR SALE.

SHARP'S BREECH-LOADING, SELF-PRIMING RIFLE, new, with 1,000 primers, will be sold cheap for the times.

H. M. LASH.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 17. 25-3t.

Bank Stock for Sale.

ON Saturday the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m. at the Bank of Cape Fear, in Salem, I will sell 16 shares of stock in said bank.

A. T. ZEVELY, Ex'r of
Oct. 17. H. B. Banks, Dec'd.

Public Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishing to remove offers for sale on the 25th inst., the following property:

About 100 Acres of Land, and improvements. Also two Tobacco Screws, and other implements used in [illegible], one Wheat Fan, one Cross-Cut Saw, [illegible], and other things not necessary to mention.

Conditions made known on day of sale.

ANDREW WHITE.

Forsyth Co., N. C., Oct. 9, 1862. 24-3t.

Notice.

I HAVE 20 Sacks of Salt, which I will dispose of for wheat or cash.

R. L. PATTERSON.

Salem, Oct. 10, 1862.

HAVING disposed of my [illegible] in this place, I am going to remove to the Western part of the State, and hence request all those indebted to me to come forward and make payment without delay; and those having accounts against me are requested to present them.

R. L. PATTERSON.

Salem, Oct. 16, 1862.

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1862.

David D. Parrell and others } Petition to sell
vs slaves.
Philip Parrell and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, Philip Parrell and Nancy Phillips and wife Polly, are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the People's Press, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., for the aforesaid defendants to be and appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court-house in Lexington, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the prayer of the petitioners will be granted and an order if salemade to sell the slaves according to law.

Witness, J. K. Perryman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Lexington, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1862.

J. K. PERRYMAN, Clerk.

30-6w-prade $6.

FLOUR, BACON,
LARD, HARD-SOAP,
AND FLAX-SEED
WANTED, and the highest market price paid by

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 14, 1862.

A PROCLAMATION

By Z. B. VANCE, Governor of N. Carolina.

WHEREAS, information has reached me that certain persons, unmindful of the calls of patriotism, and forgetful of the duties of good citizens, are using their influence to prevent obedience to the law of Congress known as the Conscript Law, and that others are attempting to organize an open resistance to its execution; and whereas, such conduct being not only in direct violation of law, but also detrimental, in the highest degree, to the cause of our country, it becomes my sacred duty to prevent and repress the same by all the means in my power.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, warning all such persons to desist from such unpatriotic and criminal conduct, earnestly hoping that all who are disinclined to defend their homes themselves, either by reason or age, infirmity or cowardice, will cease to dissuade those who are willing; and notifying all persons positively contemplating an armed resistance to the law, if there really be any such misguided and evil-disposed persons in our midst, that they will commit the crime of treason, according to the Constitution, and must not expect to escape its penalties. Whilst thousands upon thousands of our best and bravest have cheerfully obeyed the law, and by their patriotic valor have driven the enemy back to the Potomac, it would be an intolerable outrage upon them to permit others to evade the law, or worse still, resist it by open violence. Let no one, therefore, be deceived, the law will be enforced; and I appeal to all loyal and patriotic citizens to sustain those who are charged with its execution.

Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State. Done at the city of Raleigh, the 11th day of September, 1862.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

☞ All papers in the State please copy.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be retained in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS.

For the DAILY.—12 months, $8; 6 months, $3.50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months, $4; 6 months, $2.50; 3 months, $1.50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1.50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

CASTORINE

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Found.

ON Tuesday last, on the Cemetery Road, between South Fork Creek and Henry Ollmead's, a silver pencil with a gold pen. The owner can have the article by calling at this office, describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

Salem, Oct. 8, 1862.

$100 REWARD!

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable near Lewisville, Forsyth county, N. C., on the night of the 11th instant, a small red heavy-built bay horse, with black legs, mane and tail. No particular marks recollected, except some white saddle-marks. Said horse is 11 or 12 years old, his gait a short pace and trot.

A person was seen lurking about in the neighborhood, supposed to be the thief, and answers the following description: about 21 or 22 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, good countenance, light brown hair, stoutly built, and about 5 feet 8 inches high. He wore a brownish frock coat, black pants, new boots, black silk neck-tie, a gray flannel shirt, and a gray hat. He carried a red carpet bag made out of a fire-place rug, with the fringe on, and tied with strings, and the handles made of coach-maker's braid.

A reward of $75 will be given for the arrest, confinement and conviction of the thief; and $25 for the safe delivery of the horse.

JAMES S. PLEDGER.

Lewisville, Forsyth Co., July 18, 1861. [12.4,

Wheat Wanted!

3,000 BUSHELS of Wheat wanted by the subscriber, (for home consumption, and not for speculation,) for which the highest market price will be paid. J. N. BLUM.

Salem Mill, July 4, 1862. 10-tf.

General Hospital, No. 24,
(LATE MOORE HOSPITAL,)
RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 23, 1862.

HAVING received many letters from wounded North Carolina soldiers, who were discharged from this hospital, asking an extension of leave of absence, I think it proper to state, that patients, after leaving the hospital on furlough, pass entirely from its jurisdiction, and that it is the duty of the soldier at the expiration of the time for which leave of absence was granted, to report to the Captain of his company, either in person or by a Surgeon's certificate. The latter should be given on oath before a Magistrate.

O. F. MANSON.
Surgeon in charge.

August 28, 1862.

☞ N. C. papers will please copy and forward account to this Hospital.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

NOTICE.—All parties who have been purchasing Guns for the Confederate States by authority from Maj. W. S. Ashe, will cease their purchases on and after the 1st of September next, and as soon as possible thereafter, will send their accounts to the undersigned at Wilmington, N.C.

All arms in their possession will be boxed and directed to me at this place—notifying me of their shipment and sending R. R. Receipt for the same—taking care to put their names on the outside of the box. All orders on Maj. Ashe or myself must be presented for payment. L. H. DEROSSET.

Ord. A'gt C. S. A.

☞ Papers in the State will copy twice and send bill for this and the other advertisement to me immediately.

August, 1862. 18:2w.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1862.

Mrs. Eliza Bolde,	Mrs. Reb'a A. Jones.
Franklin Cooper,	Eliza S. Long,
John Campbell,	E. H. McClanahan
Jesse Coofer	Isaac Morris,
Richard Ferguson,	Miss Jos. Newkirk,
Martin Hensdale,	Mrs. E. A. Palmer,
M. T. Heptinstall, 3	R. B. Smith,
Franklin Halin,	M. Spragins,
Mrs. Jane Haley,	Mrs. E. Teague,
Caleb Idol,	Major Tim. H. Wil
Miss Annie Johnson.	liams.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., October 1st, 1862.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Meir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A T Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Grimth.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, 1 Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bohjack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner.
50	John Grabbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. W. ALSPAUGH,

april 25-52-4t C. B. S. C. S.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately. L. C. LAUGENOUR.

Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20-5w-dd

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No.	1. A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
"	2. Don't Put It Off,	4 "
"	3. Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
"	4. Private Devotion,	4 "
"	5. The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
"	6. The Act of Faith,	4 "
"	7. Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
"	8. The Sentinel,	4 "
"	9. Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
"	10. Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
"	11. Are You Prepared?	4 "
"	12. Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
"	13. An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
"	14. Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
"	15. The Soldier,	8 "
"	16. Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
"	17. The New Year,	4 "
"	18. A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
"	19. The Great Gathering,	4 "
"	20. Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
"	21. Individual Effort,	8 "
"	22. The French Soldier,	4 "
"	23. Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
"	24. Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8 "
"	25. Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
"	26. Are You Ready?	4 "
"	27. The Life Preserver,	4 "
"	28. The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
"	29. "My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
"	30. Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
"	31. The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
"	32. Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
"	33. Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
"	34. Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
"	35. "Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
"	36. What will thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.

Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PAINTS, PAINTS!! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
ure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.

Salem October 4th, 1861

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country, at the Salem Drug Store.

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS, delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 1, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized as much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage Licenses,	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions "accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and Wm. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

We can and will manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.

Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
HARRIS, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 26th, 1862.

Population of the Confederate States of America

AT THE

JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS,
SENATE,
ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.
ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Atkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne G Herbert, B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 45 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratifica'n.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 8
Georgia,	March 16 '61	85 to 4
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	140 to 20
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.		

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The orders of the 12th ult. is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to carry all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

HARLEM OIL,

[illegible] STORE

PERIODICALS

PROSPECTUS OF DE BOW'S REVIEW.

Adapted primarily to the Confederate States of America, including Statistics of Foreign and Domestic Industry and Enterprise.

Published Monthly at New Orleans and Charleston.

TERMS.—$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

Now is the time to rally in the cause of Southern Publications. The Review is based upon a firm foundation solely devoted to your interests; our list of subscribers should be doubled. We earnestly request our friends to interest themselves in our behalf. It is particularly important in times like these, and we rely upon a generous response.

Southern Advertisments are respectfully solicited.

Address J. D. B. De Bow, Charleston, S. C., or New Orleans, La.

ENCOURAGE HOME LITERATURE.

THE

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE!

DEVOTED TO **LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE,** AND **HORTICULTURE,** and edited by gentlemen of eminent ability, in their several departments, is published every SATURDAY, at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Its writers are the most distinguished in the South."—New Orleans Delta.

"Stands in the very first ranks."—Charleston Presbyterian.

"A paper, indeed, for the South."—Savannah News.

"A most acceptable paper."—Christian Inder.

"Equalled by few, surpassed by none."—Columbus Times.

"The best investment for two dollars that could be made."—St. Louis Missionrian.

"Deserves the most liberal patronage."—Atlanta Baptist.

"We cordially commend it to Southerners."—Richmond Enquirer.

"Its contents are varied and agreeable."—Christian Advocate, New Orleans.

"Calculated, eminently, to improve the soil and the mind."—Memphis Enquirer.

"Filled with the choicest reading matter."—Journal & Messenger, Macon, Ga.

"An excellent Journal, edited by competent gentlemen."—Chronicle & Sentinel, Augusta, Ga.

"Best literary journal in the country."—Louisville Journal.

"A Southern blessing."—Norfolk Argus.

"Every reading man in the country shoul take it."—Augusta Republic.

"Worth ten times its subscription price."—Chattanooga Gazette.

"Without a rival, the best that comes to us."—Vicksburg Express, Miss.

"Invaluable to every one of literary taste."—Mobile Register.

"The best family paper published."—Charleston Courier.

"Equal, if not superior, in literary merits, to any journal published."—Raleigh Standard.

"A welcome guest at every fireside."—Montgomery Advertiser.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copy, per annum,	$ 2.
Six copies,	10.
Ten copies,	15.
Twenty copies,	25.

☞ Payable always in advance.

The FIELD AND FIRESIDE will shortly enter upon its third volume, and is now firmly established. It is handsomely printed, in folio form, for binding, on fine paper and with clear type. Every exertion is made to vindicate its claim to be

The First Weekly Paper in the South.

JAMES GARDNER,
Proprietor.

Sept. 20, 1861. 22-tf.

The Portfolio,

Just Published in Charleston, S. C

A JUVENILE PAPER for the South. Subscription for the year

$100——Retail 10 cents per copy.

The two first numbers are now for sale, and subscribtions will be received by the Agents,

TOWNSEND & NORTH,
Booksellers.

Sept. 20.—22-tf.

The Delta.

TO satisfy the growing demand for this Paper, we now publish an edition Daily, Weekly and Semi-Weekly,

THE DAILY DELTA

is issued every day (Mondays excepted). *Terms:* Ten Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. Postmasters will be allowed ten per cent for subscribers obtained by them for The Daily Delta.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DELTA

is published every TUESDAY and FRIDAY mornings. *Terms:* Five Dollars per annum, or for two copies to same person Nine Dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. Postmasters will be allowed fifty cents on every subscriber for a year, at full rates, that they may obtain.

THE WEEKLY DELTA

is published every SATURDAY morning. *Terms:* Three Dollars per annum, or Five Dollars for two copies. Postmasters will be allowed a commission of fifty cents on every subscriber for a year or two years that they may obtain.

☞ All remittances at our risk, where the party remitting obtains receipts for the same from the postmaster. Remittances of the current money of the States received at par

Address

"NEW ORLEANS DELTA NEWSPAPER COMPANY,"
No. 4 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Fair Notice to those Indebted to the Firm of Dillon and Smith.

ALL those owing this concern, are hereby notified that all their several bills and accounts will be presented for, and payment or the same demanded and claimed, as my former partner has not come up to the letter of the law. And I hereby forbid all debtors to the said firm from settling any debt due us, to him or his agents.

All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former co-partner, on account of Dillon & Smith, as he [illegible] has left.

THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 19, 1861. 81-4t